



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



p. 534.



Fig. 2.

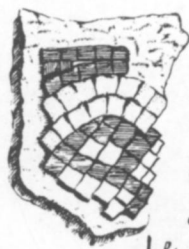
Clay, Moulds

 N 

2.



N^o 3. p. 558. N^o 1.



Fragments of the

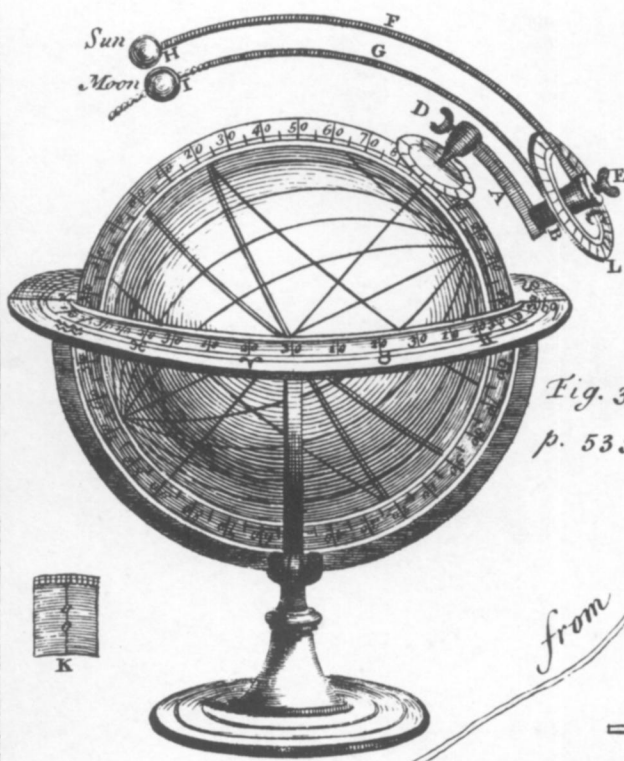


Fig. 3.

p. 535.



K

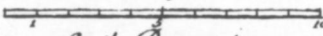
Stanford  Burgh



from York to

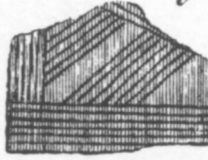
Part
of a Flue
p. 548.

A Scale of Inches.



for the Pavements

and
Tyles



p. 548.

Bridgton and Fl
PA

PA

Eboracum

One

When

Selby •

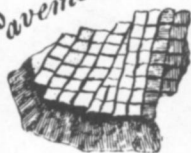
Dun F

YORK.

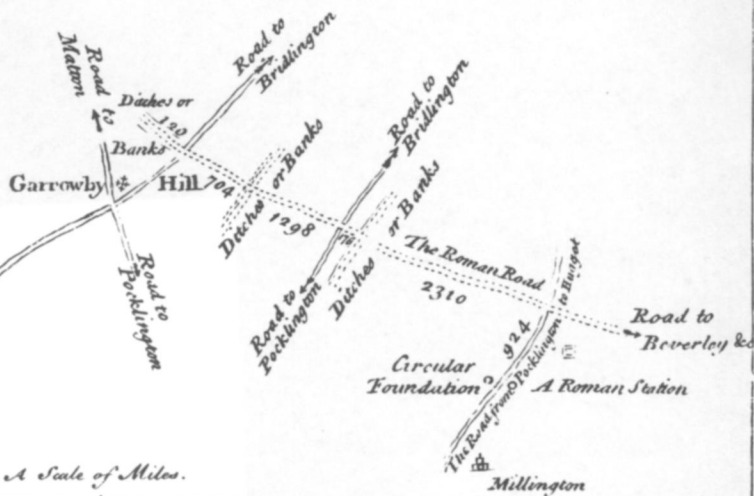




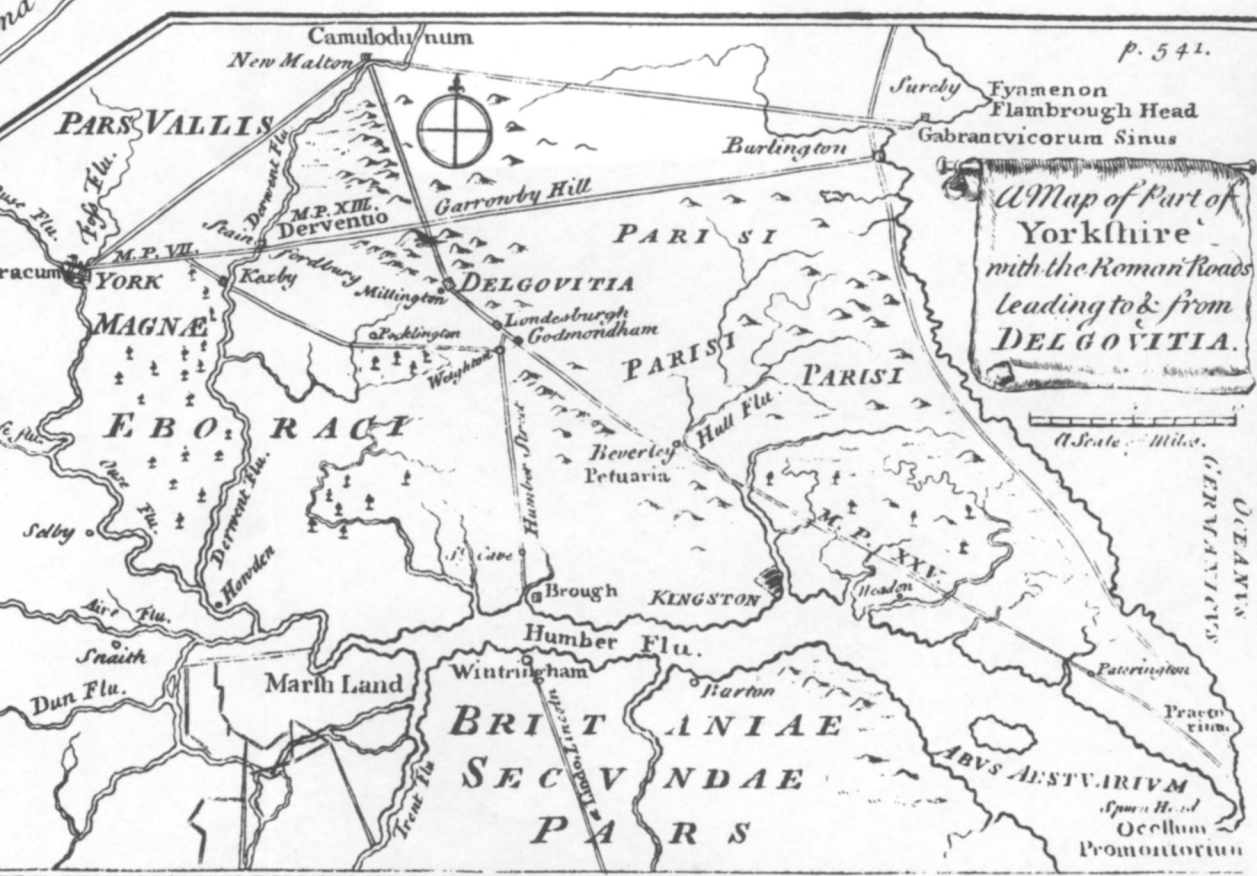
Mosaic Pavement



and Flamborough



A Scale of Miles.



p. 541.

*A Map of Part of
Yorkshire
with the Roman Roads
leading to & from
DELGOVITIA.*

A Scale of Miles.

CEANIS

Sphen. Head
Ocellum
Promontorium

says she has had four Husbands; the first *Nicholas Woodcock*, to whom she was married when about 28 Years old, and had four Children by him; all died young; but observed nothing of their Hair growing so. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

J. Ames.

See four Cafes of the *Plica Polonica* in these *Transactions*,
N^o. 417. p. 50. et seq.

C. M.

XXV. *A Description of some Clay Moulds
or Concaves of ancient Roman Coins found
in Shropshire; by Mr. Henry Baker F.R.S.*

Read June 4.
1747.

HAVING been lately favour'd by a very ingenious Gentleman of *Shrewsbury* with the Sight and Use of some ancient Moulds made of Clay, bearing the same Types and Inscriptions that some of the *Roman* Coins are known to have, and being enabled, by the Assistance of our most worthy *President* of the *Royal Society*, to make out the Inscriptions and Types impressed on the said Moulds, I judg'd it might prove agreeable to this *Society* to see Specimens of so great a Curiosity as these Moulds seem to be, and to have some Account concerning them.

Four of the five in my Possession were found in digging Sand, at a Place called *Ryton* near *Condover* (query whether *Rutunium*), 5 Miles from *Wroxalter* (i. e. *Uriconium*) in *Shropshire*, about a Mile from the *Watlingstreet* Road: These are all of the Size of a *Roman Denarius*, and little more than the Thickness of our Halipenny. They are made of a smooth Pot, or rather Brick-Clay, that seems to have been well cleansed from Sand or Dirt, and well beat or kneaded, to render it fit for taking a fair Impression. Great Numbers of these were found, but, for want of Care, most of them were broke in Pieces. They are described N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, in the Account below. The fifth, which is twice as thick as any of the rest, was found at *Wroxalter*; the Clay it is made of differs but little from the former; and the Impression on it is also of the Size of a *Denarius*, and of the same Time with the rest.

See TAB. X.

N°. 1. Is probably the Reverse of a *Denarius* of *Severus*, mention'd in *Mezzobarba*, p. 268. from *Noris de Pot. X.* — *Figura velata coram ara sacrificans.* —

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. X.

N°. 2. On one Side — *Caput Juliae Severi.* —
IVLIA AVGVSTA.

On the other Side is the Reverse of a *Denarius* of *Severus*. *Mezzob.* p. 274. — *Victoria gradiens cum fune super scuto.* — P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS II. P. P.

N°. 3. A Reverse of *Caracalla*. *Mezzob.* p. 286. — *Trophæum de Parthis cum duobus captivis assidentibus.* — PART. MAX. P. ON. TR. P. V. COS.

N°. 4. *Caput Juliae Severi.* — IVLIA AVGVSTA.
N°

Nº. 5. *Caput Juliae Severi.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA

I remember no Account of any such kind of Moulds being found in other Countries, excepting some said to be found at *Lyons*; but I believe more of them have been discover'd at different Times in *England*; though I cannot pretend to say when, or where. I have been informed, that some Years ago, the Earl of *Winchelsea* had several Impressions or Moulds of this Sort (all joined together Side by Side) on one flat Piece of Clay, as if for the making many Casts at once: They were all of the Emperor *Severus*: And I have seen, in the Earl of *Pembroke's* most valuable Collection a Clay Mould impressed on both Sides, as Nº. 2. amongst these also is, one of the Sides bearing the Head of the same Emperor, and the other Side a known Reverse of his. Four of the Five in my Hands are also of *Severus* or his Wife *Julia*, and the other is a Reverse of *Caracalla*, his Son and immediate Successor; so that all, we know of, may be said to be of the same Time very nearly.

They are seemingly intended for the Coinage of Money; though it is very difficult to conceive in what manner they could be employed to that Purpose; especially Nº. 2. which has an Impression on both Sides; unless we should suppose they coined two Pieces at the same time, by the Help of three Moulds, of which this was to be the middle one.

If, by disposing these into some sort of Iron Frame or Case (as our *Letter-Founders* do the brass Moulds for casting their Types) the melted Metal could be poured into them, it would certainly be a very easy Method of coining, as such Moulds require little
Time

Time or Expence to make, and therefore might be supplied by new ones, as often as they happen'd to break.

These Moulds seem to have been burnt or baked sufficiently to make them hard, but not so as to render them porous like Bricks, whereby they would have lost their smooth and even Surface; which in these is plainly so close, that whatever Metal should be formed in them would have no Appearances like the Sand-Holes, by which counterfeit Coins or Medals are usually detected.

London, May 20.

1747.

XXVI. *An extract of a letter from William Jones Esq; F. R. S. to Martin Folkes Esq; President of the Royal Society; containing a commodious disposition of equations for exhibiting the relations of goniometrical lines.*

T H E O R E M.

Presented July 4. 1747. **I**N a circle whose radius is r , let there be two arcs, A the greater, a the less, each in the first quadrant; put $s, t, s',$ and $v,$ for the sine, tangent, secant, and versed sine of an arc; s', t', s' , the sine, tangent, secant of the complement, and v' , the versed sine of the supplement of that arc; let $z = \frac{1}{2}A + a, x = \frac{1}{2}A - a$; or if z and x be put for the arcs, it will be $A = z + x, a = z - x$.

Then will the terms in any column of the following table, be proportional to their corresponding ones in any other column.

From